Amnsements.

THIS EVENING, at 8. BELPHEGOR, THE MOUNTEBANK Charles Dulon, Miss Ida Vernon, Messie, Burnett, Kalton, Bial Barry, Holmes, Miss Mary Wells, Miss Everett, Mrs. Chanfruu.

THIS EVENING, at 8-DAVID COPPERFIELD.

EROADWAY THEATER.
THIS EVENING-THE CORSICAN BROTHEES; Miss Holen Western, Mr. J. A. Herne.

WOOD'S THEATER.
THIS EVENING, THE ELVES, Or, THE STATUE BRIDE-PAS DE FASCINATION: The Wortel Sisters, and full company. NEW FRENCH THEATER-OPERA.
THIS EVENING, The English Comic Opera of THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATER.
THIS EVENING AS A THREE FAST WOMEN; ROBERT,
THE DEVIL: Miss Family Herring, Mr. G. L. Fox.

HARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THIS AFTERNOON, at 2, and THIS EVENING at 7, UNCLE
TOM'S CARIN-Mis. G. C. Howard, Mrs. J. Pryor, Mrs. W. L.
Jamison, Missea Jennie Cleaver, Kalson, Scholl, Lebrun, Messra,
Hadwany, Daly, W. L. Jamison, H. E. Johnstone, Havland,
Bridgman, Anderson Wilton, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND CURIOSTIES.

THIS EVENING, MUSICAL PERFORMANCES by BLIND

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, OLD TIME'S ROCKS; THE
LIVE INGIN: Mesers Dan Bryant, Noll Bryant, Dave Reed, Noise
Seymour, Rollin Howard, Dan Emmett, Master Ryan.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS
THIS EVENING OF HIS BALLADS, COMICAL ACTS, FARCES,
BURLESOVES, BANCES, SOLOS, DUETS, etc.—MYSTERIES
OF THE FIFTH AVE. HOTEL—WHO KILLED THE POLICEMAN?

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
TO DAY and THIS EVENING, exhibition of the WORKS OF

TO-DAY, EXHIBITION OF NEW PICTURES by Mr. T. SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 845 Broadway.
TO-DAY and THIS EVENING, exhibition of the Painting by Mow. Bradderk, SN ALLES CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS, for the benefit of the Souliers Orphans Home.

No. 309 BROADWAY.

TO-DAY, free admission to the PHRENOLOGICAL MUSEUM of Fowler & Wells.

ABYSSINIAN BAPTIST CHURCH, WAVERLEY-PLACE, THIS EVENING. ENTERTAINMENT by the BOONE FAM-ILY for the benefit of the Freedmen.

Business Notices.

BURNETT's FLORIMEL closely resembles the odo of a rare and delicate bouquet of flowers, and in this respect stands unrivaled. A few drops will leave its peculiar and delightful fragrance

BURNETT's COLOGNE is equal to the best imported. It is put up in a next and elegant style, and wins for itself a favorite place on the dressing-table. Its incrinsio merits really justify the high reputation n which it is hold .- | Pennidence Journal. For sale by all druggists.

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and Bromchlin. Nesseive also containing certificates from Dr. Thomas
E. Wilson of Wilson, Peter & Co., Wanlessle Druggists, Louderlille,
Kyr, D. M. Huhreth, one of the proprietors of the New-York Hotel,
Mrs. Elizabeth Cristenden, Wilson of the Hos. John J. Cristenden
and others.

SIR ASTLEY COOPER'S EMBROCATION, for the cure of Rheumatism. Neuraliss. Typhoid Fever. Nervous Diseases. Sprains. Pains, Fever and Ague. Busines, &c., It is a sure preventive of Cholera and Fevers and has not its equal for instantaneous relief, if used as directed. Certificates and testimonials from those win have used and seen the good effects of this Embrocation are possession of the Agent. Try a bottle and be convinced. For sale by Dr. was Bannas & Co., No. 21 Park Rew. H. T. HILLMOOLD, No. 524 Broadway, and M. LEVY, sole agent, No. 116 Warren-st., New York.

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3,000 SR, NGLES PER HOUR are made by the EMPIRE SHINGER MACHINE WITH Only ONE HORRE POWER; and will make out of the same amount of timber ove TRIRD MORE SRINGLES than out the same amount of timber over the transfer of A. REQUA, General Azent, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE UNION is the desire of every American Reconstruction of the system when "run down the prime necessity of every one. How the Constitution of the god is a debatable question, even with wise and good men—but there is no question that the enfeebled human jonatitution may be restored by the use of Manadan's Calinata Sonic. For sale by all Druggists.

CATARRH, DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUS FEVERS, FEVER and Ague, Rheomatism, Piles, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Nervous Debil-Ry and Scrotule of every phase, are permanently cured by Nature's Remedials from Plants. Circular istamp. W.

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N. Y., every Thursday and Friday.

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SECOND-HAND SAFES in large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALOR and

and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent allow an Day Plasyam Sayms. For sale low. Manunk Co., 265 Broadway, and 72) Chestnut st., Pists. MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE restores gray hair, without dyeing; is the finest hair dressing known. Use no dyes, or liquid preparations. Depot No. 51 Barclay st.

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THE improved Elliptic Hook Lockstitch Sewing-Machines. - A. H. Suples, So. 537 Broadway. Agents wanted. HOWE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. - ELIAS HOWE

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DALLEY'S GALVANIC HORSE-SALVE cures the worst

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New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1866.

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ENE," New-York.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By an arrival at our port yesterday, we have news from Havana to May 26. The small-pox continued in Puerto Rico, and had spread to several places. The news from Santo Domingo continues to be contradictory. A report, published in the Boletin Mercantil, that Gen. Baez, unable to subdue the rebellion, would leave the country, is contrary to the news received directly from San Domingo. GENERAL NEWS.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, Judge Nelson delivered an important decision relating to convictions by Military Commissions since the termination of hostilities in the late civil war, the case being that of James Egan of Lexington, S. C., a prisoner in the Albany Penitentiary. Egan was ordered to be discharged.

Proceedings are being taken to test the validity of the Jersey City Police law. A mandamus is to be asked of the Suprame Court compelling a transfer to the new Police Commissioners of all property appertaining to the Police Department of the City, and also another to compel the City Treasurer to cash the drafts of the Police Commissioners.

The Commissioners of Emigration yesterday, at their semi-monthly meeting, considered the subject of alleged irregularities on the part of certain railroad agents in over-charging emigrants, and taxing them for passing their luggage through Castle Garden. Thus far in 1866, 82,993 The death of Gen. Scott was yesterday noticed in several

of the Courts and in the Common Council, and Gen. Sandford has issued an order inviting officers of the First Division to attend the funeral on Friday. Numerous delegations from other quarters will also attend the funeral The steamship Peruvian of the National line arrived at tarantine yesterday with 758 passengers, having lost ring the passage from Europe 35 from cholera, and hav-g on board at the date of arrival 28 cases of the same order. There were two deaths from cholera yesterday

a this city.

At Williamsburgh, yesterday, there were highly interest-

At Williamsburgh, resterday, there were highly interesting and successful experiments made with a submarine exploring apparatus. The "explorer" was submerged for an hour and a half, and traversed the bed of the river during that time. A public exhibition occurs in a few days.

The Boston Anniversaries are progressing, and the meetings are generally very large and interesting. At the New-England anti-Slavery Society meeting yesterday Mr. Wendell Phillips made a very powerful speech in opposition to the proposed reconstruction policy of Congress.

Excise receipts yesterday were \$35,000, making in all, thus far, \$660,000. A puguacious dispenser of alcoholic beverages in Brooklyn has brought a suit against a policeman for shutting up his house for him on Sunday last, laying his damages at \$1,000.

laying his damages at \$1,000.

In the case of Moses Fox, who claimed \$300,000 under the will of John McDonough at New-Orleans, the enties of Baltimore and New-Orleans being defendants, the decision of the Supreme Court of Louisiana is against the

The Committee of the Board of Aldermen give another hearing at noon, to-day, in the matter of the proposed widening of Nassan-st. by removing the steps and stoops. Opponents of the scheme will do well to take notice.

Opponents of the seneme will do wen to leave notice.

The return match of the Harvard Base Bail Club and the Atlantic Club occurred yesterday afternoon at Bedford moar Brooklyn, and resulted in the victory of the Atlantics. The Harvard Club go to Newark to-day.

ties. The Harvard Club go to Newark to-day.

The Metropolitan Fire Commissioners have offered a reward of \$1.000 for the conviction of the parties who fired the Academy of Music, and the same reward will be paid for six months in any case of incendiarism.

Mr. Dunn, Mr. Horace Greeley and others. Gov. Fenton reached his home at Jamestown, Chau-

tuaqua County, vesterday, and was very enthusiastically received by his townsmen. He made a few remarks, in explanation of his official policy.

There was an auction sale of Scranton coal yesterday, with an average advance in prices from the last preceding sale of about 20 cents per tun. There were about 30,000 tuns disposed of.

tuns disposed of.

The funeral of the late Right Rev. Bishop Burgess of Maine, occurred at Gardiner yesterday, and there was a very general observance of respect to the occasion.

The Lamirande extradition case again came before the United States Commissioner yesterday, and after receiving evidence was adjourned until to-day.

At the Fashion Course yesterday there was a \$2,000 match, in which "Shark" got the better of "Lady Emma," and won the race. Best time, 2:264.

A meeting of shipwrights yesterday resolved to adhere to their original purpose in the strike, and let commercial interests suffer if need be.

Col. George W. Ewing, one of the wealthiest and most noted of North-Western pioneers, died at Fort Wayne, Indiana, on Tuesday.

The Congressional investigation at Memphis is progressing commendably. More than 100 witnesses have already-been examined.

The Hughes bounty fraud case was again heard by U. Commissioner Betts yesterday, and was unfinished. The Massachusetts Legislature adjourned sine die yesterday, after passing the customary complimentary vo The New School Presbyterian Assembly adjourned sine die at St. Louis on Monday night.

A Troy fire company proposes to go to the Paris Expo-tion, and take their engine with them.

Gold was firm yesterday, and closed at 138; All issues of Government stocks continue in demand at full prices. The 10 40s sold at 26. The transactions were large in all descriptions. Money is steadily increasing in supply to brokers, and at 627 per cent accounts are made up with great facility. In commercial paper the dealings are moderate, at 6264 for best short bills.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

MAY 31.—Mr. Harris, on behalf of the Judiciary Comittee, asked discharge from further consideration of petiion of former slaves of Mr. Custis, for a portion of the Arlington estate set apart for their use. Regarding the West Point bill, Mr. Anthony asked that the Senate insist on the provision disagreed to by the House, requiring a nomination of five persons, from whom selections for admission to the Academy shall be made. The Reconstruction resolves being called up, Mr. Doolittle moved to insert in the amendment to the first section offered by Mr. Howard a clause excluding Indians not taxed from citizenship. On debate, Mr. Doolittle's motion was lost; yeas, 10, nays 30. A message was received from the President on the death of Lieut-Gen. Scott. A substitute for the third section of the House resolution on Reconstruction, debarring certain late Rebels from office, was read, debated, and lost. Arlington estate set apart for their use. Regarding the

From the Committee on War Debts Mr. Blaine reported a bil to reimburse the States, which was recommitted. Mr. Stevens reported back the bill authorizing a military and postal road from Washington to New-York, which was also recommitted. From the same Committee Mr. Garfield again reported the bill in favor of the Mahoning Railroad Company. Gen. Stoneman's report of the Memphis riots was received. Mr. Thayer opposed the bill for the pay of the military, the features of which Mr. Schenek detailed at length. Resolutions were passed on the death of Lieut.-Gen. Scott.

We print this marning the report of Gen. Whittleey to Gen. Howard in reply to the charges of Gens. Steadman and Fullerton: It goes over the whole ground covered by those charges, and meets them with entire fairness and frankness. In connection with the reports which we printed yesterday, this statement | and this license, in every case, is to be good for one of Gen. Whittlesey will enable the public to form an | year only. For the special benefit of Northern plantoccurate judgment on the merits of the case. That | ers it is enacted that when the neighbors of a planter there are errors in the management of the Freedmen's regard his colored farm laborers as nuisances, and the Bureau nobody ever doubted. We have repeatedly judge is of the same opinion, the contracts pointed them out. But the question is not whether | may be dissolved, and in such case no subsequent

here and there an officer may not have proved incapable or faithless; it is whether on the whole the Bureau is not honestly and successfully administered for the benefit of the blacks. And on that question we have no fear of the public verdict.

A large meeting assembled last evening in Cooper Institute, to express the public feeling in favor of sustaining the enforcement of the Excise law. It was such a voice as will be heeded. A report will be found in another column.

We have again to chronicle the arrival of a ship with cholera. The Peruvian reached this harbor yesterday from Liverpool, and reports 35 deaths durng her passage, and 28 cases on board. Two deaths from cholera are also reported in the city. The precautions that have heretofore proved effectual are again employed, and there will be, we presume, no more alarm nor danger than before.

Yesterday's debate in the Senate on the Reconstruction Amendment seems to show that the Republican majority has made up its mind to adhere substantially to the measure as modified by the amendments of Mr. Howard. A number of propositions from the other side of the house were steadily voted down by more than a two-thirds majority, and the Senate at 5 o'clock adjourned, leaving the resolution as agreed on in caucus unimpaired, and with the expectation that it will be adopted to-day.

LET US CLEARLY UNDERSTAND. The N. Y. Times closes an elaborate denunciation of Radicalism and THE TRIBUNE as follows:

"Whatever the Radicals in the House, with the assistance of their Gonneshand allias may acced it doing, or in preventing the Conservative Republicans from doing, during the remainder of the session, it is satisfactory to know that a court of appeal exists whose decision may be looked forward to with confidence. The rank and file of the Union party in the country are not extremists. They have no sympathy with the horrible bitterness and daring unconstitutionality that would crash the Southern people as alien enemies, and rob the Republic of its most valued safeguards. They hold that Grant and his captains settled the question of the Rebellion, and that the restoration of the Union should be perfected as speedily as possible. They recognize the patriotism of the President's career, the assacity of his measures, the righteousness of the ends at which he aims; and they have no liking for the temper or the factics of the men who have arrayed a majority of Congress against him, and raised up divisions from which the Union party now suffers. The appeal is to the Union party as a whole, and against the Radical leaders who usurp control, and threaten destruction if their pretensions be not acknowledged.

—We cannot understand this otherwise than as a "Whatever the Radicals in the House, with the assistant

-We cannot understand this otherwise than as a clear intimation that The Times and those who share its counsels propose to appeal from the great majority of Congress to "the rank and file of the Union party," and to regulate their future course by the decision they thus invoke. Is this so, or is it not? Suppose the Union party, through its regular Conventions, shall indicate a very general accord with Congress, and nominate candidates of like faith and sympathies, will The Times heartily support those candidates! We certainly have been led to infer that it would not, not only from its recent editorials, but from its backing and filling with reference to the late contest for Governor in Connecticut, and from the

drift of Gov. Seward's last Auburn speech. The Times cannot be ignorant that its estimate of the relative strength of what it calls the "Conservative" and the "Radical" elements in the Union party is quite unique. Let it pass for nothing that we Radicals scout it; it is notorious that the Copperheads equally hoot at it. Thus The World says:

equally hoot at it. Thus The World says:

"Two millions of Democratic voters approve, by conviction, of the policy of the President, and will vote for no candidate for Congress not pledged to support it. The World shrinks from no comparison with The Tracs, respecting the success of its advocacy of President Johnson's policy, nor in respect to the cooperation and following it sulpoys in its own party. Considering the incalculable sid a certain member of Congress, with a great newspaper to rendorce his influence, has been able to give the President, we trust he will not take it amiss if we remind him that others can ask questions which the public may, perhaps, consider as significant as his. In a republic, where voters ultimately decide all public questions, we count it to mean support of the President to give him the solid assurance of two millions of votes. The Democratic party alone outnumbers the Kadouls; and if the Conservative Revallicans will simply at an aloof and do reching, we will, in the Fail elections, give the President a Congress that will support his policy. Let the Republicant supporters of the President, if they please, rote with the Pennocratis, let them, if they please, rote with the Pennocratis, let them, if they please, rote with the Pennocratis, let them, if they please, rote with the Pennocratis, let them, if they please, we may from the policy let them do anything but positive mischiel—anything but reinforce the Ranicals—and we guaranties the success of the President, in the scale of the Radicals, they are of no practical account whatever. If they will but forbear that mischief, the country is safe.

"What do this fraction, this shred of a party, expect and claims? Whether they class themselves with the Priesides or with the enemies of the President, they will be but a small miliority of either. It is contravy to assect for a minority of

-If The Times intends to oppose the Democratic There was a very large meeting in the Cooper Institute | ticket in our next State election, we should really be glad to know on what ground of principle, what living issue of public policy, it bases its opposition. We are daily told for what it condemns and detests the Radicals; will it be good enough to let us know wherein and wherefor it desires to keep the Democrats out of power ?

SOUTHERN CODES FOR THE FREED. BEN.

The information just communicated by the President to the House of Representatives, concerning the recent legislation of the Southern States in reference to the freedmen, will be eagerly canvassed by the friends of freedom and of equal rights in every State of the Union. Although the new constitutions of the Southern States and the proceedings of their Legislatures have all been printed down in Dixle, much of the legislation of which we give an abstract on another page is new to the North; and we hope, therefore, that the whole Union press will avail itself of the present occasion to "diffuse political knowledge" of the most indispensable kind.

The report now presented by the Secretary of State embraces the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Texas. It is well known that all these States have yielded one point to the urgent representations of the Washington Government, which all, or nearly all. would not have yielded of their own free will and accord-negro testimony in court. But even this one point has been only yielded in cases where the rights of persons or property of persons of color are concerned. Should Yankees or individuals of other detested nationalities be punished for their unwelcome intrusion into Southern Society, and be so unfortunate as to have none but negro witnesses, they would in vain appeal to a Southern court for redress of their grievances and for protection.

As regards the special laws of the several States. there appears to be a considerable difference. North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Texas are liberal in comparison with Florida, South Carolina and Misissippi, which have some very "peculiar" provisions. We refer to our abstract of these provisions on another page, which will show the need of protection in which the freedmen of these States stand, as well as any elaborate argument can do. It will be seen, then, that all the three States last named provide for the flogging of negroes in cases of misdemeanor. South Carolina, especially, is fond of this corrective, and liberally provides for immediate flogging in numerous cases, when a negro is unable to pay a fine, however trifling. The establishment of schools of colored persons is made dependent upon a license, which will not be too readily; given to natives of the more Northern States, or to any teachers having anti-Southern notions of the rights of the negroes. To keep up the distinction of the two races as much as possible, the freedmen employed as farm laborers are to be designated as "servants," and their employers as "masters." The freedmen are forbidden to exercise any art, trade, or business except that of farm laborers, without a special license;

contract between such a person and a colored servant shall be approved for two years. Among the cases when the State may take colored children from their parents in order to "apprentice" them, we find one, when the parents do not teach their children habits of industry and honesty. There would be, of course, not the least difficulty under this law to "apprentice" the whole of the young generation of the colored

There is only one more law-in the Mississippi Constitution-to which we will call special attention. It provides that all freedmen "who are found unlawfully assembling themselves together," and all white persons "so assembling with freedmen," shall be leemed vagrants. How long, we would like to know, will it take the courts of Mississippi to expel, under the provision of this act, every teacher of a colored school from the State?

An abstract of these laws should be in the hands of every voter of the Union party. Where its views are not yet fully harmonized as to the kind of Freedmen's Bureau the country needs, if the Act of Emancipation is to be inforced, an acquaintance with these Southern laws will soon effect it.

SWINTON'S ARMY OF THE POTOMAC AND FITZ-JOHN PORTER.

This historian of the Army of the Potomac, in undertaking a work of this magnitude, has attempted quite as much as the boldest man would dare to unlertake, But, in his venture to reinstate Fitz-John Poster in public estimation, he has undertaken more. In this, he will not only fall, but he will cast suspicion on his other conclusions; for it will stamp his book with partisan and sinister purposes; and such a history of the achievements of the Army of the Potomac the country will repudiate and condemn.

He attempts to arraign the judgment of the Court that adjudged Fitz-John Porter guilty of the charges on which he was tried, by extracts from the official accounts of the battles of Manassas on the 29th and 30th of August, 1862, as given by Confederate commanders. These extracts are of the most vague and unmeaning significance, and, so far as they bear upon the facts on which Fitz-John Porter was condemned, they have no relevancy whatever. Mr. Swinton is too astute a critic not to know that they furnish in fact not even a palliation for the disobedience of orders as proved before the Court.

These are the reasons and the extracts, as drawn from Mr. Swinton's book:

These are the reasons and the extracts, as drawn from Mr. Swinton's book:

As the view above taken of the action of that part of the "Second Bull Run," fought on the 29th of Angust, differs in some important particulars from previous accounts, and especially from the official report of Gen. Pope, I shall here substantiate by Confederate official reports the truth of such points of difference as are of moment. The quastion foremost in its terest has I still to the time at which Longstreet's Corps joined Jockson. Gen. Pope repeatedly states that this did not take place till "about sunset" (see Pope's official report, p. 21), and it is on this ground that he and the contributation for for not turning Jackson's right. Says Pope: "I believe—in fact, I am positive—that at 50/clock in the afternoon of the 29th, Gen. Porter has dishing the condemnation of that officer for not turning Jackson's right. Says Pope: "I believe—in fact, I am positive—that at 50/clock in the afternoon of the 29th, Gen. Porter had in his front no considerable body of the enemy. I believed than, as I am very sure now, that it was easily practicable for him to have turned the right flank of Jackson, and to have gained a decisive victory over the army under Jackson, and to have gained a decisive victory over the army under Jackson, and to have gained a decisive victory over the army under Jackson, and to have gained a decisive victory over the army under Jackson, the positive of the concast and Lungstreet Joined Jackson as early as noon, Says Longstreet himself; "Leriy on the 29th, the columns were united, and the advance to join tien. Jackson was resunted. The march was quarkened to the extent of our capacity. The excitement of hattle seemed to give now life and strength to our juded men, and the head of nov column som reached a previous of rear of the semi-july laft fash." (Report of the Atmy of Northern Virginia, vol. it, p. 8.) See also Hood. (Bid., p. 20.) But Gen. P. R. Jones, whe commanded the rear livision of Longstreet's Corpe. Is still about now, my command was stationed on the extreme of our line. &c. (Bod, p. 217.) This would appear to a the time of arrival of Longstreet, and I shall now show before Porter came up from Manasans. Longstreet had to use the a position as to but his sevence toward Gaines Unit is book. Longstreet's own testimony will suffice, and as complete as could be desired. After giving his disposit

present these facts. They are the only extracts given by Mr. Swinton: and of them he says: "Having become possessed of the Confederate official reports, and having been struck with the new light thrown on these events by the unconscious testimony given above by Confederate Generals, I should have violated my instinct of historic veracity to have suppressed these facts."

"The new light," discovered by Mr. Swinton, we cannot see. What dates does he fix, what hours does he establish, by such generalities as the following, quoted from Longstreet !-

Early on the 25th, the columns were united, and the ad-ance to join Gen. Jackson was resumed.

Where they were united, and how for they had to

march before they were united, and the hour they united, and the distance they had to march after they had united, are not stated; and these are important and vital to the question of the hour that they reached columns encamped on the night of the 28th, and what marches they made before uniting with Longstree and yet he must have known that one of them move from Hopewell Gap, and that Longstreet was held ! Rickets in Thoroughfare Gap until after 9 at night the 28th, and encamped there, after a hard-foug contest. Both of these Gaps were 18 miles fro Jackson's forces; and Mr. Swinton well knows th troops that had made forced marches for four day and fought until 9 at night, do not bury their dea care for their wounded, break camp, join with oth columns, and march 18 miles, so that the rear is line of battle by 12 meridian.

Mr. Swinton also knows that Fitz-John Porter's Corps was five miles from Gainesville, and that at that place Longstreet turned down the pike to Groveton. leaving all of Fitz-John Porter's forces on the Manassas Gap Railroad, exposing to an attack from that Corps his right flank during a march of six miles, where he joined the right of Jackson's line of battle resting on that pike. Mr. Swinton, too, should have known that Gen. Stuart's cavalry, with one light battery, were all the forces that were posted on the Manassas Gap Railroad, in front of Porter, during the entire afternoon of the 29th. But it did not suit Mr. Swinton's purposes to quote from Gen. Stuart's reports, as that officer settles forever this question. His Chief of Staff reports that Stuart was ordered "to operate with his cavalry on the right flank, and hold the enemy in check until Longstreet could take his place." And he should have known that Longstreet, instead of going to support or aid Stuart, who was in front of Porter on the Manassas Gap Railroad, headed his column on Groveton, and from Jackson's right formed line of battle in the direction of Fitz-John Porter's front; but to have reached that front, that line would have extended over three miles. If he will now refer to the October number of Blackscood's Magazine for 1865, he will find there the full report of Lieut. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart's Chief of Staff, Thos. Van Borcke; and in that report he will find places, hours, and forces, fixed with a military precision and accuracy that admit of no contradiction. On page 425, the details are given of the fighting in front of Jackson on the 29th, and Mr. Van Borcke says:

The enemy, finding that they could not dislodge us, did not renew the attack later than 1 o' clock in the attenuous, and did to the series of the fighting in front of Jackson on the 29th, and Mr. Van Borcke says:

The enemy, finding that they could not dislodge us, did not renew the attack later than 1 o' clock in the attenuous, and did cheering along our lines. These troops took apprehension and at 5 the advance of Longstreet's Corps made its appearance, amid loud cheering along our lines. These troops took apprehension, the core and the world. An expenditure of \$1.000.000 produced the world. An expenditure of \$3.000.000 produced the state from the War Department, inquiring if I would not come the attack later than 1 o' clock in the attenuous from the world and the world. An expenditure of \$3.000.000 produced the state from the War Department, inquiring if I was for membrane. It is an introduced to Mr. Lineoln, to wholl it say in mediated mo to accou operate with his cavalry on the right flank, and hold

(Hoad's Texans) had come up, forming the extreme right of Longstreet's line. Yet further on was Stuart, with a postion of his cavalry.

This seems to settle the question of the time when Longstreet joined Jackson, and that Longstreet did not front Gen. Porter at any time; but Stuart's cavalry, "further on," had held him, with 15,000 fresh troops, in idleness and inaction, although within sound of the musketry at Groveton, all the afternoon of the 29th. Sweeping away Stuart's two regiments of cavalry, he would have fallen on the flank of Longstreet, and, by a vigoro's blow, he could easily have routed his exhausted columns and enabled Pope to have signalized his battle on Friday by the rout of Jackson's army, and probably its capture. But Mr. Swinton should know that these questions

of time about Longstreet's forces, or the forces in front of Porter, have no bearing whatever on the finding of the Court. Gen. Porter was tried for disobedience of Pope's , 'er in not attacking Jackson's right and rear on Friday, the 29th. He was found guilty of that disobedience, and on that finding was condemned If, however, he had proved, to the satisfaction of the Court, all that Mr. Swinton now claims to have discovered in this "unconscious testimouy given by the Confederate Generals," his guilt would have been greatly aggravated by such proof; and the probability is that his sentence would have been death. If it were true that Longstreet had joined Jackson as early as noon, the reasons for the attack by Fitz-John Porter were made the stronger; and there would have been no justification for any delay or failure in doing so. even if the express order of Gen. Pope had never reached him.

Mr. Swinton has undertaken too much. To bolster up the reputation of the first General that commanded the Army of the Potomac, and to restore Fitz-John Porter to the confidence of the people, will be an uphill business for the self-constituted historian of the Army of the Potomac. He will find it an equally hard task to shake the confidence of the country in the Lieutenant-General who directed its operations in its crowning glories before Richmond and Petersburg and at Appomattox Court-House. But he has adroitly attempted these three great tasks; and the value of his book will be greatly damaged by the undertaking; for in both he will signally fail to shake the strong convictions of the public mind of the righteousness of the verdict, irrevocably sealed,

Mr. Swinton has quoted from Longstreet words that fatally strike Porter, and make his condemnation more lasting than any words of the Court or witnesses before it. Longstreet says:

The noise of battle was heard before we reached Gaines-ville. The march was quickened to the extent of our capacity. The excitement of battle seemed to give new life and strength to our juded men; and the head of my column soon reached a position to rear of the enemy's left flank. That noise of battle was also heard by Fitz-John

Porter: and the head of his column was much nearet to Jackson's right and rear than the head of Longstreet's column. But that "noise of battle" did not inspire Fitz-John Porter, with his fresh troops, to a "quickened march" to go to Pope's relief, or to fall upon Longstreet's "jaded troops," whose exposed ilank passed his front, and whose columns he could have pierced at any point between Gainesville and else; Groveton. And in this was Fitz-John Porter's great crime. The soldierly instincts that urged on the "jaded troops" of Longstreet, when they heard the noise of battle "afar off," did not appeal to the heart of Porter, who, nearer to the exhausted troops of Pope, struggling for the life of his army and the safety of the capital, yet lay on his arms all the afternoon of the 29th, and made dalliance with Stuart's two regiments of cavalry and one light battery in his front. The solid sentiment of loyal men still is, that Fitz-John Porter's guilt was but partially punished by the sentence of the Court. Mr. Swinton again forgets, or neglects to refer to,

unconscious testimony" produced before the Court, that doubtless had more weight in fixing the guilt of Fitz-John Porter than any testimony of the witnesses for the prosecution, however convincing and clear that may have been. But if Mr. Swinton forgets the spirit of Fitz-John Porter's telegraphic dispatches to Burnside and McClellan, from the very fields of Pope's hardest fought battles, the country will not. Neither will the country forget the animus of his words to Gen. McDowell on the afternoon of the 29th, when that General said to him, "Porter, you go in here to-night, and I will go on to Groveton;" and Fitz-John Porter replied, "If I go in there, I shall get into a fight." The significance of these words could not be mistaken by the Court; and the country did not misinterpret thous treatment given above by the Confederate Generals, and have violated my instinct of historic veracity to have tions were better disclosed, and the spirit that hung as a pall on the 15,000 veterans he restrained from aunching themselves upon Jackson, more unmistakbly illustrated, than they could have been by any words of witnesses. They were the words of his own mouth, and the real expression of a heart sealed against suggestions of duty, or the inspirations of the sound of battle, by personal vindictiveness and treason against his commanding General.

These were the eloquent witnesses that weighed with the Court; and their "unconscious testimony" has irrevocably set on Fitz-John Porter the seal of unexampled guilt and crime.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The returns thus far received from the recent voting in West Virginia on the Constitutional Amendment denving the right of suffrage to Rebels show a large Jackson. Mr. Swinton fails to tell us where the | majority in favor of the Amendment. We have the

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COM. VANDERBILT'S RESPONSE. Gov. Seward having, by direction of the President, transmitted to Com. Vanderbilt the Gold Medal unanimously voted him by Congress in acknowledgment of his generous gift to our country, in her hour

Sit: Your commenication of the 17th of April. informing me that the Congress of the United States had by their resolution of the 28th of January, 1864, tendered to me their thanks for the gift of the steamer Vanderbilt, and requested the President to cause a gold medal to be struck and forwarded to me in commemoration of the gift, has been placed in my hands. I have also received the medal, together with an attested copy of the resolution, in compliance with which you have caused it to be transmitted.

You have been pleased to express the hope that the medal would be acceptable to me, with your congratulations for the consciouances which you consider I cannot fail to cherish of having, by the act which its presentation commemorates, rendered a service to my country at a critical period in its history. \$1,000,000, Mr. V. responded as follows:

of darkest peril, of the steamship Vanderbilt, worth

Vanderbilt was there, properly massed the Morteman would not venture to come out; or, if she did, that the chances ware ten to one that the Vanderbilt would aink and destroy her. Mr Lincole saked me to name the sam of money for which I would undertake the sarvice. I replied to him that nothing would induce me to become a speculator upon the necessities of the Government, and that I would not mention a sum as the value of her charter, but that I would make a gift of her to the Government for the service proposed. The President replied. "I second her." I 10% him, promising that the Vanderbilt should be at Fortress Monroe properly equipped and officered, under my direction, within three or four days at forthest, and she was there within the excepted by me, and transmitted to the War Department.

The recolution of Congress of which you have informed me truly states that I have in an manner cought required for the gift, and the recognition of it which you have intended to the discharge of your official duty, you have given me was allogether unsolicitied. I shall proudly preserve the spiendid token of appreciation which you have transmitted to me, and it is my hope that those who come after me as they read the inscriptions of the medal, and are reminded of the event in their father's the which caused it to be struck, will infacility receive that, shown our Government to profit by its necessities. I am Sir, you'very obedient servani, and no inducement sufficiently great to attempt to profit by its necessities. I am Sir, you'very obedient servani, and no inducement sufficiently great to attempt to profit by its necessities. I saw Sir, you'very obedient servani, and no inducement sufficiently great to attempt to profit by its necessities. I saw Sir, you'very obedient servani, and no inducement sufficiently great to attempt to profit by its necessities. I saw Sir, you'very obedient servani, and no inducement sufficiently were obedient servani, and no inducement sufficiently great to attempt to profit by its necessities.

Justice Nelson of the Supreme Court has charged on a writ of babeas corpus, James Ego. a South Carolinian, convicted before a military commission of feloniously shooting a negro boy last & tember, and thereupon sentenced to the Albany P tentiary for life. The Judge says such offenses only be punished under the laws and judicial : chinery of South Carolina, which never yet punish t as murder the killing of a Black by a White, a never will till there is a thorough revolution in the State. We do not pretend to dispute Judge Nelse law; we only say that it affords a new demonstrat of the absolute necessity of the Civil Rights act.

Among the good results of Northern effort to promote education among the Blacks of the South, w rejoice to note the outbreak of Southern rivalry then to. The Marion Commonwealth (Alabama) contains & call signed by ex-Gov. Moore, Hon. J. L. M. Curry. &c., for a public meeting to encourage the freedmen "in their wishes and efforts to acquire a common school education."

This is as it should be. Let the rivalry be stimulated. There will be work enough in this field for all who choose to enter it. "If we do not educate the Blacks the Yankees will," is the Southern plea. Let nothing be said or done to weaken its force. We have seen nothing of late more gratifying than

the general uprising of the people of Rhode Island to honor the inauguration of Gen. Burnside aw Governor of that gallant little State. Gen. Barnside is not a military genius, nor was his military carees on the whole a successful one. So his fellow-citizens honor in him loyalty, modesty and unfaltering devotion to the flag and the cause it symbolizes. Rhode Island honors herself in this tribute to her faithful son. "Querist," who wants to know if we meant to impugn the conduct of the Finances of our City by

ings with the City Treasury, is informed that we never insinuate. We were exposing the charges of Mr. Purser, and did not mean to impute blame to any one FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

our exposure of Mr. George H. Purser's gainful deal-

Tournament-Immigration-The Memphis Suvestigation-Freedmen's Celebration-Tar-NASHVILLE, Wednesday, May 30, 1868.
A grant tournament takes place at Clarksville to-moreow.
The Colonial and Immigration Society, resently charactered by the Legislature, has organized with Gen. George:
H. Thomas as President, Gen. R. W. Johnson as Vice-President, F. R. Cheatham as Secretary, and Anson Noisson as Treasurer.

son, as Treasurer.

Mempils, Wednesday, May 30, 1805.

The Congressional Committee have already examined over 100 witnesses, and are proceeding vigorously; in the investigation of the rest. It will be some days before they complete their work.

Since the burning of the colored school-houses during the riot, a building of sufficient capacity for the accommodation of about 500 scholars has been erected by the Freedmen's Burean, under the name of the "Phenix Educational Institute," and it was opened to-day with consideral ceremony. Speeches were made by Gens. Fisk and Barkle, and others.

Arrangements are being made here for a grand celebra-

eral cereinony. Speeches were made by Gens. Fist and Barkle, and others.

Arrangements are being made here for a grand celebration by the freeduren of the Federal occupation of this city on the 6th of June.

New-OLEANS, Wednesday, May 30, 1866.

A tornado swept with destruction over Jackson, Mississippi, and injured the State House.

The 3d Michigan Volunteers, 349 strong, commanded by Gen. Houghton, have arrived from Brazos. Gen. Sturgesfa and large number of other officers, with a few troops, were at Brownsville.

Advices of the 25th inst. from Matamoras report that robbertes and murders continued in that vicinity, and pinuder and revenge are indulged in on both sides. The Imperialists hold the towns in the country most afflicted by these depredations.

MISSOURI.

Proceedings of the Presbyterian teeneral Acsemblies-The Louisville Preshytery Cose -Final Adjournment of the New School.

St. Louis, Tuesday, May 29, 1866.

In the Old School Assembly of the Presbyterian Church
the appeal of Dr. R. J. Breckinridge was latel aside, and
the report on the Louisville Presbytery was taken up and
debated by Dr. W. G. Breckinridge and Dr. Humphrey is
apposition, and the Hon. H. K. Clarke in favor, but no
setton was reached ction was reached.

It is stated to-day that Dr. R.J. Brockinridge will urge his

appeal no further, in consequence of the Assembly de-ciding that the Synod of Kentucky are only respondents thereto, thus preventing min from accomplishing his ob-ject—inflicting punishment upon disloyal men.

The New School Assembly adjourned sine die last night.

GEORGIA.

The Freedmen's Burenn Investigation-Bail-

Augusta, Ga., Wednesday, May 30, 1864.

Gens, Steadman and Fullerton, who have been investigating the management of the Freedmen's Bureau in Georgia, will report favorably on Tilison's administration of affairs. The bridges on the State road have been repaired, and The American ship Hudson cleared from Charleston resterday for Liverpool with 113 bates of Sea Island and 3,865 bates of Upland cotton. The largest cargo of the

THE PENIANS.

Several hundred men arrived here at an early hour this morning from the West, said to be Fenians, though they claim to be laborers en route to California. It is said that they and their brother Fenians are in secret session here to-day. The Arrival of Supposed Fenians at Euffate.

Supposed Fenian Arrival at Buffalo-Military Preparations at Toronto.

Tokosto, C. W., Wednesday, May 30, 1866.
Intelligence is received from Buffalo of Fenian movements in progress. The military are on the alert, and every preparation made for an emergency. State Sportsmen's Association.

The State Sportsmen's Association.

PALMYRA. N. Y., Wednesday, May 22, 1868.

The State Sportsmen's Association, now in session her a is largely attended. Fourteen clubs are represented, a admany county delegates are present.

In rifle-shooting, this morning, A. T. Cox of Roches ster took the first, and Fred. Deege of Syracuse the set and prize. The single-trap ahoot in the afternoon brought, out more than sixty contestants. The ten-strikes are tof shoot to-morrow.

FIELD SPORTS.

THE GRAND MATCH AT BEDFORD YESTERDAY; - THE

CHAMPION ATLANTICS THE VICTORS. The first grand event of the season in base ball circles came off yesterday afternoon at Bedford, Broc klyn, on the Capitoline Ball Grounds, in the presence of a very numerous assemblage, the utmost good order marking the, proceedings. The following is a summary:

| Ragrand | Ragr